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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/853,827	05/11/2001	Alex Lang	4989-009	6461
27820	7590	08/04/2006	EXAMINER	
WITHROW & TERRANOVA, P.L.L.C.			HOFFMAN, BRANDON S	
P.O. BOX 1287			ART UNIT	
CARY, NC 27512			PAPER NUMBER	
			2136	

DATE MAILED: 08/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/853,827	Applicant(s) LANG ET AL.	
	Examiner Brandon S. Hoffman	Art Unit 2136	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 May 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7,9-11,13-20 and 22-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7,9-11,13-20 and 22-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claim 1-7, 9-11, 13-20, and 22-26 are pending in this office action.
2. Applicant's arguments, filed May 25, 2006, have been fully considered and are persuasive. However, a new ground of rejection is made.

Rejections

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. Claims 1-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,529,992) in view of Spies et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,055,314).

Regarding claims 1, 13, and 23, Thomas et al. teaches a portable device for engaging a host computing device comprising:

- A body (fig. 2);
- A memory within the body containing (fig. 2, ref. num. 52):

- Initial identification indicia to initially identify the portable device to the host computing device as a first device type in which a driver for the first device type is known to the host computing device (col. 5, lines 25-44);
 - Cleansing indicia providing instructions for the host computing device to remove at least certain information from the host computing device indicative of use of the host computing device while associated with the portable device (fig. 3, ref. num 228-234); and
- An interface associated with the memory and adapted to facilitate interaction with the host computing device (fig. 2, ref. num 102),
 - Wherein the host computing device will detect the portable device as being the first device type and configure itself to interact with the portable device to provide the application for the applications running on the host computing device (col. 4, lines 8-16).

Thomas et al. does not teach software instructions to subsequently identify the portable device as a cryptographic service provider/second device type to the host computing device and provide a driver for the cryptographic service provider to allow the host computing device to effectively interact with the portable device to provide cryptography services for applications running on the host computing system, and wherein the host computer further configures itself to provide cryptographic services for the applications running on the host computing device.

Spies et al. teaches software instructions to subsequently identify the portable device as a cryptographic service provider/second device type to the host computing device and provide a driver for the cryptographic service provider to allow the host computing device to effectively interact with the portable device to provide cryptography services for applications running on the host computing system (fig. 6, ref. num 104), and wherein the host computer further configures itself to provide cryptographic services for the applications running on the host computing device (col. 12, lines 41-44).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine subsequently identifying the portable device as a second type/cryptographic service provider, and configuring the host to provide the cryptographic services to applications on the host, as taught by Spies et al., with the device of Thomas et al. It would have been obvious for such modifications because configuring the host computer to run the applications from the portable device allows a user to maintain everything he or she needs, while using a portable disk (see col. 4, lines 8-16 of Thomas et al.). The added benefit of cryptography services provided to the host computing device allows an end-to-end encryption of data to ensure all data is stored encrypted (see col. 3, lines 5-63 of Spies et al.).

Regarding claim 2, Thomas et al. as modified by Spies et al. teaches wherein the memory further contains service indicia providing instructions to provide a service

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corresponding the cryptographic service provider (see fig. 6, ref. num 118 of Spies et al.).

Regarding claims 3 and 14, Thomas et al. as modified by Spies et al. teaches wherein the service indicia includes instructions for the host computing device to provide the service for applications running on the host computing device (see col. 4, lines 8-16 of Thomas et al.).

Regarding claims 4 and 16, Thomas et al. as modified by Spies et al. teaches further comprising a processing unit associated with said memory and wherein the service indicia includes configuration instructions for said processing unit to provide the cryptography service for the host computing device (see fig. 2, ref. num 106 of Thomas et al.).

Regarding claim 5, Thomas et al. as modified by Spies et al. teaches wherein the configuration indicia includes a file executable on the host computing device to reconfigure the host computing device to recognize and interact with the portable device as the cryptographic service provider (see fig. 4 of Thomas et al. and fig. 6, ref. num 118 of Spies et al.).

Regarding claim 6, Thomas et al. as modified by Spies et al. teaches wherein the memory further contains an application to run on the host computing device (see col. 4, lines 8-16 of Thomas et al.).

Regarding claims 7 and 18, Thomas et al. as modified by Spies et al. teaches wherein the first device type is a storage device (see col. 5, lines 25-44 of Thomas et al.).

Regarding claim 9, Thomas et al. as modified by Spies et al. teaches wherein said memory further contains at least one of the group consisting of private cryptography key, public cryptography key, and cryptography algorithm (see col. 11, lines 40-63 of Spies et al.).

Regarding claim 10, Thomas et al. as modified by Spies et al. teaches wherein the interface is one of the group consisting of electrical, optical, and radio frequency (see fig. 2, ref. num 102 of Thomas et al.).

Regarding claims 11 and 20, Thomas et al. as modified by Spies et al. teaches wherein the memory further contains deregistering indicia providing instructions for the host computing device to reconfigure the host computing device to a configuration state prior to interacting with the portable device (see col. 9, lines 35-46 of Thomas et al.).

Regarding claim 15, Thomas et al. as modified by Spies et al. teaches wherein the configuration instructions to provide the cryptography services are configured for running on the host computing device (see col. 11, line 64 through col. 12, line 38 of Spies et al.).

Regarding claims 17 and 22, Thomas et al. teaches a method comprising:

- Identifying a portable device to a host computing device as a first device type, which is known to the host computing device (col. 5, lines 25-44);
- Registering the portable device with the host computing device as the first device type (fig. 4); and
- Removing at least certain information from the host computing device indicative of use of the host computing device while associated with the portable device (fig. 3, ref. num 228-234).

Thomas et al. does not teach automatically identifying the portable device to the host computing device as a cryptographic service provider/second device type; enabling the portable device as the cryptographic service provider/second device type with the host computing device based on information provided on the portable device; and providing cryptography services for applications running on the host computing device based on the information provided by the portable device.

Spies et al. teaches automatically identifying the portable device to the host computing device as a cryptographic service provider/second device type (fig. 6, ref. num 104); enabling the portable device as the cryptographic service provider/second device type with the host computing device based on information provided on the portable device (col. 12, lines 41-44); and providing cryptography services for applications running on the host computing device based on the information provided by the portable device (col. 11, line 64 through col. 12, line 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine identifying the portable device as a cryptographic service provider, enabling the portable device as a cryptographic service provider, and providing cryptography for applications running on the host computer, as taught by Spies et al., with the method of Thomas et al. It would have been obvious for such modifications because configuring the host computer to run the applications from the portable device allows a user to maintain everything he or she needs, while using a portable disk (see col. 4, lines 8-16 of Thomas et al.). The added benefit of cryptography services provided to the host computing device allows an end-to-end encryption of data to ensure all data is stored encrypted (see col. 3, lines 5-63 of Spies et al.).

Regarding claim 19, Thomas et al. as modified by Spies et al. teaches wherein the second device type is a cryptographic service provider (see fig. 6, ref. num 118 of Spies et al.).

Regarding claim 24, Thomas et al. as modified by Spies et al. teaches wherein the body and memory are integrally formed with one another such that the memory is not readily removed from the body (see fig. 2 of Thomas et al., all components are sealed in a single package).

Regarding claim 25, Thomas et al. as modified by Spies et al. teaches wherein the memory contains at least four megabytes of flash memory (see col. 4, lines 44-56 of Thomas et al., Zip disks are well known to have more than 4 MB's of memory).

Regarding claim 26, Thomas et al. as modified by Spies et al. teaches wherein the cleansing indicia includes instructions to de-register the cryptographic service provider so as to prevent access to selected functions, services, and drivers after the portable device has been removed (see col. 9, lines 35-46 of Thomas et al.).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon S. Hoffman whose telephone number is 571-272-3863. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 - 5:00.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Branda H

BH

**NASSER MOAZZAM
PRIMARY EXAMINER**

Nasser
8/1/06